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Algeria	4,600 Dr.	Iceland	1,520 N.
Austria	15.5 L.	India	1,020 L.
Bahrain	0.625 D.	Jordan	450 Fr.
Belgium	40 B.	Korea	500 M.
Canada	C\$1.20	Kuwait	500 D.
Cyprus	C\$0.80	Liberia	US\$4.50
Egypt	7,000 L.	Liberia	US\$4.50
Finland	4,000 F.	Liberia	US\$4.50
France	3.50 F.	Liberia	US\$4.50
Germany	3.20 D.	Malta	US\$4.50
Greece	3.70 D.	Morocco	5.50 D.
Iceland	1,520 N.	Netherlands	2.50 B.
Iraq	100 D.	Nigeria	170 L.
Ireland	115 Rick.	Yugoslavia	170 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Budget Approved For EC

Ministers See Way Clear for Finance Reform

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune
LUXEMBOURG — European Community foreign ministers approved on Tuesday the 1984 supplementary budget and the 1985 draft budget, clearing the way for the adoption of budget reforms reached at the summit of EC leaders last June in Fontainebleau, France.

The agreement, reached after 12 hours of negotiations, represents "a very significant breakthrough," said Peter Barry, the Irish foreign minister.

The budgets will be presented to the European Parliament on Friday, the deadline for the 1985 draft budget. Outlays for next year are expected to total 26 billion European Currency Units (\$18.9 billion), while supplementary spending for the rest of this year are set at about a billion ECU's.

The Luxembourg meeting failed, however, to solve other monetary issues, including limiting spending for farm subsidies and finding new sources of revenue for community programs.

Britain had insisted that the community limit farm spending and expand its resources before it would support the budget agreements.

Roland Dumas, France's minister for European affairs, said, "Britain had a lot of difficulty accepting the agreements but we are pleased that things are moving forward."

Final adoption of the supplementary budget could be blocked by Britain if the European Parliament does not release a 1983 rebate of 750 million ECU's which has been frozen since last year. The rebate was approved by EC leaders at the 1983 Stuttgart summit meeting.

But Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign minister, seemed optimistic, saying, "We have broken the logjam regarding our rebates."

Still other obstacles remain. The agreement could be blocked if the European Parliament rejects it and if the EC ministers fail at a meeting Oct. 22 and 23 to agree on limiting spending and generating new revenue.

Earlier, the ministers warned the Reagan administration and the U.S. Congress that a proposed omnibus trade bill is contrary to U.S. international obligations and would risk triggering a dangerous spiral of protectionism.

The ministers who will take up final negotiations Wednesday for the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community, warned that if the U.S. trade bill were enacted, the EC would challenge it under provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

They also threatened other unspecified retaliatory measures, a reference to U.S. exports to the community which total \$3 billion ECU's.

Sources in the 10 EC delegations and U.S. officials said that the statement, one of the strongest in recent years, was released to bolster lobbying efforts to eliminate objectionable sections of the bill, both by the Reagan administration and by Sir Roy Denman, the community's representative to Washington.

The foreign ministers expressed "deep concern" over the Wine Equity Act, which would enable wine growers to seek protection from imports in much the same way as heavy industry does.

Other provisions of the U.S. trade bill would reduce EC exports of steel, iron and iron alloys and some dairy by-products, which are

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Roland Dumas, right, the French minister for European affairs and government spokesman, talked Tuesday with Theodoros Pagalos of the Greek Foreign Ministry before the meeting of EC foreign ministers in Luxembourg.

Israeli Pullout in Lebanon Is Far Off, Shultz Says

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, amid growing signs of a U.S. reluctance to assume a renewed mediation role in Lebanon, says there is "a long way to go" before international arrangements can be made for an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

An Israeli diplomat said after Mr. Shultz's remarks, the first public report on the results of a nine-day mission by Richard W. Murphy, an assistant secretary of state, came at a luncheon meeting with Arab diplomats.

Other State Department officials indicated that the United States was not likely to undertake active mediation unless there was a narrowing of the "major differences" between the governments of Israel, Syria and Lebanon that became obvious by the time Mr. Murphy ended his trip last week.

One State Department official said that complications and difficulties between the various parties had surfaced over the arrangements Israel is seeking in connection with its withdrawal.

The official said such issues as the role of the Israeli-backed south Lebanon militia, the role of a United Nations peacekeeping force and the question of who would occupy what position after Israel withdraws.

The Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who more than a week ago first suggested publicly that the United States might serve as a go-between, especially between Israel and Syria, said after meeting Mr. Shultz Monday that he has not yet requested such U.S. mediation.

Mr. Shamir seemed less enthusiastic now than he was earlier quoted as being about potential U.S. efforts. He repeated, however, that Israel would like to withdraw its forces from southern Lebanon "as soon as possible, on condition that we have sufficient security arrangements on our northern border."

More discussion of withdrawal is expected when Mr. Shamir meets the Lebanese prime minister, Rashid Karami, in New York Tuesday. The Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Al-Shara, later this week and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel in Washington next week.

Israel's insistence last year on linking its pullout from Lebanon to that of Syria was one of the insurmountable roadblocks that stymied

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Nicaragua Says U.S. To Invade

Ortega Predicts Grenada-Style Move on Oct. 15

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan junta leader, asserted Tuesday that direct U.S. military action against Nicaragua, modeled on last year's invasion of Grenada, will be "ready to begin" Oct. 15.

Mr. Ortega later cited "intelligence information from various sources" and increased U.S. military activity near Nicaragua's borders as evidence.

Addressing a UN General Assembly session, Mr. Ortega said that U.S. Defense Department and Central Intelligence Agency plans included renewed mining of Nicaraguan ports, air and sea attacks and the taking of territory, all justified by a false call for aid from other Central American nations.

"They have the actors in their assigned places, with their roles memorized," he said.

"In Washington, a U.S. State Department spokesman said of Mr. Ortega's prediction, "That is obviously absurd." The Associated Press reported.

(United Press International quoted a Defense Department spokesman as saying that "the idea that we are getting ready for any kind of invasion or takeover is utter nonsense.")

Mr. Ortega said that Central American governments were prepared to "go through the motions of requesting aid" from the United States to eradicate the "Sandinista threat" from the area. The Pentagon, he said, has positioned U.S. forces "for bombing, troop landings and direct incursions into Nicaragua," has drafted an estimate of U.S. casualties and is prepared to name "the puppet who would serve as the future president of the United States in Nicaragua."

"What this amounts to," he continued, "is an attempt to repeat the destructive and shameful actions against Grenada, but this time against Nicaragua. The military offensive is ready to begin Oct. 15 of this year."

"All mankind must call upon the

top leadership of the largest organized crime heroin ring in this country."

Italian police on Saturday obtained 366 arrest warrants and arrested more than 60 people after an imprisoned underworld leader, Tommaso Buscetta, turned police informer.

"This will have a very debilitating effect if you combine what we have done here with what they are doing in Italy," Mr. Smith said.

He spoke before he and the Italian interior minister, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, began the first meeting of the Italian-American Working Group on Organized Crime and Pro-Trafficking. The meeting is to last two days and culminates a process begun when Mr. Smith visited Italy in October 1983.

Mr. Smith said that the Italian government had already helped U.S. authorities in the so-called pizza case where we arrested the



United Press International
The U.S. labor secretary, Raymond J. Donovan, announcing he will take a leave of absence to fight criminal charges.

Donovan Pleads Not Guilty to U.S. Indictment

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The U.S. labor secretary, Raymond J. Donovan, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty Tuesday to 137 counts in a criminal indictment charging him with grand larceny and falsifying business documents relating to his construction company before he joined the Reagan administration.

Mr. Donovan, 54, took an unpaid leave of absence from his cabinet job Monday night. He is

laid to rest" so that he and the other defendants can "remove ourselves from the clutches of this inquisition."

Mr. Donovan said he had "overstated" the validity of the indictment in saying it was not worth the paper on which it was written. He said he was "shocked to learn" that none of the questions he was asked during testimony before a grand jury on Sept. 24 had related specifically to the charges.

President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday in Brownsville, Texas, that he considered Mr. Donovan "innocent until proven guilty" and asserted that a "lynch atmosphere" has dogged officials of his administration throughout his term.

The president said Mr. Donovan voluntarily stepped aside. He said he did not intend to comment again on the subject while the matter was in the courts.

Mr. Reagan added: "I don't think there are many precedents for all the attacks and assaults that have been made on so many people of our administration with allegations and charges that were without any foundation in fact and were later revealed as having no foundation in fact and the people were cleared — kind of a lynch atmosphere in that."

The Donovan case, he said, "is now a matter of law and I'm not going to comment further on this except to say that to my knowledge he is innocent until proven guilty."

[Walter F. Mondale, Mr. Reagan's Democrat opponent in the presidential campaign, said he had long favored Mr. Donovan's removal for other reasons, United Press International reported.]

"He's the weakest secretary in history," Mr. Mondale said. "He is not committed to enforcing the laws designed to protect working men and women in this country."

[Asked if the Donovan indictment revived the "Sopranos factor" issue raised by Democrats early, Mr. Mondale said, "I believe there has been a tacky element in this administration."]

Mr. Donovan concluded his remarks by saying, "Mr. Merola may have won today's battle by the misuse of his office, but I guarantee you that he will not win the war."

The Bronx grand jury was investigating the relationship between the Schiavone Co. and the Jovel Construction and Trucking Co. of the Bronx in 1979 and 1980.

Under federal regulations, 10 percent of Schiavone's subway contract had to go to minority-owned companies. Jovel was co-owned by a black Bronx politician and a reputed organized crime figure, and Schiavone hired the company to assist in hauling dirt.

Mr. Donovan, who joined the Reagan cabinet in 1981, already has been investigated twice by a special prosecutor, Leon Silverman, who concluded there was "insufficient credible evidence" on which to prosecute the secretary on a wide range of allegations.

They included assertions by witnesses protected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that Mr. Donovan once had business and social ties to organized crime figures.

Cardinal Urges Expanded Protest Against Marcos

New York Times Service

MANILA — In an escalation of the campaign against President Ferdinand E. Marcos, the head of the Philippine Roman Catholic Church Tuesday urged professionals and business leaders to join anti-government demonstrations.

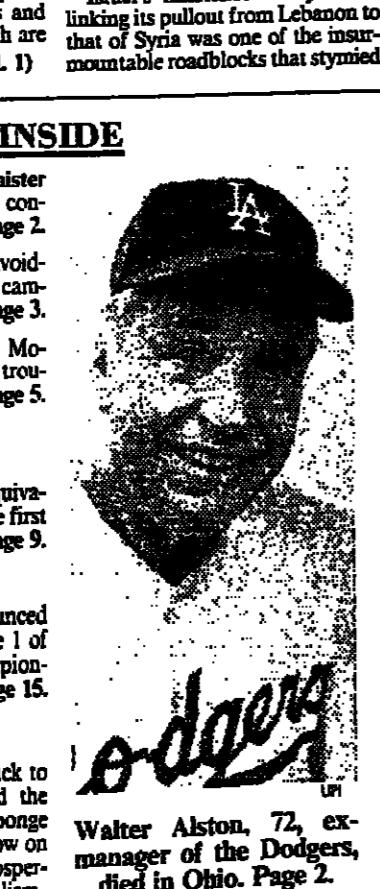
"It is time that the national leadership is made to realize that the discontent and disenchantment are not confined to students and the workers," Cardinal Jaime Sin, archbishop of Manila, told a management group.

Cardinal Sin, a persistent critic of the Marcos government, appears to have stepped up his anti-government charges in response to recent protests that have been broken up with tear gas, truncheons and guns. But the cardinal cautioned that demonstrators should not realize.

He added, "The storm of nonviolent protest must be continued and it must involve us all."

[Responding to charges of violence by security forces, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile on Tuesday asked a legislative committee to look into allegations that soldiers were given shoot-to-kill orders during an anti-government demonstration, The Associated Press reported.]

"This is no longer just a matter involving partisan problems," Mr. Enrile said. "It involves the highest interest of our country." Major General Prospero Olivas, commander of Manila's police and military forces, has denied any orders were given to kill demonstrators in a protest last Thursday.]



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SPORTS
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TOMORROW
Its storied history goes back to the pages of Homer and the New Testament, but sponge diving in the Aegean is now on the decline, a victim of prosperity and the rise of nationalism.

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Daylight was fading when

At 6 o'clock on that mid-September evening, Thomas P. Engel, a registered nurse, walked into the room of Joseph Dohr, a patient at St. Michael Hospital in Milwaukee. The nurse was alone at his bedside.

Mr. Engel had cared for Mr. Dohr for 18 days by then, ever since the 78-year-old man collapsed at his home, the victim of a stroke. Mr. Dohr's brain stem, the organ that controls all vital bodily functions, was severely damaged.

The 27-year-old nurse had watched the condition of her patient worsen by the day, despite all the machines, wires and tubes that were feeding him and monitoring him and draining him and even breathing for him. He had watched Mr. Dohr's distraught family visiting every day, every day learning there was less and less hope of any recovery.

That evening Mr. Dohr was in a coma when Mr. Engel closed the curtains. When the nurse opened the curtains, Mr. Dohr was dead.

Mr. Engel had deliberately ended the life of a gravely ill person. This is something the American public hears about only occasionally, usually through court cases such as those of "Baby Jane Doe," a crippled infant in the New York area, or Elizabeth Bouvia, a California paraplegic who said she wanted help in committing suicide.

There are no accurate national statistics. But scores of interviews across the United States in recent months, with doctors, nurses, lawyers, judges and troubled patients themselves, indicate that the practice is perhaps be-

coming more common, certainly more common than most people realize.

It is the practice limited to the United States. Last month in France, where an organization favoring voluntary euthanasia was holding an international conference, five doctors declared that they had "helped terminally ill patients to finish their lives."

One of the five, Dr. Bernard Fournier, said that he had not only withdrawn life-sustaining measures from patients but had also taken active steps to end their lives, including giving them drugs.

In addition to becoming more common, euthanasia seems to be increasingly accepted, at least in the United States. In the case of Mr. Engel, who disconnected Mr. Dohr's respirator, the charge was practicing medicine without a license; the legal punishment was 20 months' probation.

In 1920, a 50-year-old American could expect to live an additional 22.5 years. In 1983, that average figure was 28.

Donovan Has Clung to Job Through Months of Flak

By Kathy Sawyer and Peter Perl
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Raymond J. Donovan, a political outsider whose nearly four years as the president's secretary of labor have been hampered by poor relations with Congress and organized labor, has spent much of his tenure rebuffing allegations that he has ties to organized-crime figures.

Despite the series of investigations into his activities as former executive vice president of Schiavone Construction Co., of Secaucus, New Jersey, he has remained in the job longer than any Republican labor secretary since the Eisenhower administration. At the same time, as he followed President Ronald Reagan's policy of making deep cuts in Labor Department programs, he has had what representatives of organized labor describe as icier relations with them than any of his predecessors.

Mr. Donovan has been indicted in New York in connection with a subway project involving the Schiavone company.

The labor secretary has resisted pressure to resign from the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and other administration officials, choosing to stay and protest his innocence. In a January 1983 interview, for instance, Mr. Baker told a Texas newspaper, "Ray Donovan shouldn't be here. What's he thinking about? He's got his good name now.... He ought to do what's right for the president."

Only Mr. Reagan could have forced Mr. Donovan out, according to administration sources, but Mr. Reagan, reluctant to believe anything bad about his employees or to dismiss them like Mr. Donovan personally and has backed him throughout his service.

The indictment of a cabinet member a month before a presidential election, however, could have an impact on the Reagan campaign, regardless of whether Mr. Donovan remains in office.

In 1959, after working as a union electrician and insurance salesman, Mr. Donovan joined Schiavone as vice president in charge of labor relations and financing. At that time, the company had assets of less than \$20,000. When he left it in 1981 as executive vice president, its contracts totaled more than \$600 million.

Mr. Donovan served as chairman of the Reagan-Bush committee in New Jersey for the 1980 campaign. It was then that he also reportedly charmed the future president.

His appointment as secretary of labor drew immediate opposition from organized labor, which contended that he was named only because he was a major Republican fundraiser and that he lacked the background to deal fairly with unions.

Murray Seeger, spokesman for the AFL-CIO, refused to comment on the indictment Monday night, but he repeated complaints that Mr. Donovan had the worst relations with organized labor of any modern labor secretary, had cut back on virtually every program supported by unions and had made many "anti-union" appointments to key jobs.

Mr. Donovan met rarely with top AFL-CIO officials, who represent 13.5 million of the nation's 20 million union workers. He met only two or three times with organization's president, Lane Kirkland, whose disdain for Mr. Donovan reached the point where he called him "the custodian of the [Labor Department] building" and would not use Mr. Donovan's name in public comments, calling him "secretary who?"

Mr. Donovan carried out an administration mandate to cut government costs by reducing his budget by more than any other department.

Under Mr. Donovan, the Labor Department cut funds for health and safety inspections, mine safety and various investigations of labor standards such as "sweatshop" probes.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act was eliminated and a revamped Job Training Partnership Act

eliminated during his tenure.

Mr. Donovan has maintained that he was representing the interests of all working people, not just union members and their leaders. He also pointed out that he maintained good relations with certain unions, including the construction trades and the Teamsters.

The combative Mr. Donovan surprised many of his critics with his staying power, combined with an aggressive campaign to overhaul his image.

Mr. Donovan once called his chief accuser, a government informer, "murdering slime" and portrayed himself as a victim of the "New Jersey syndrome," a reference to a popular stereotype of the state as riddled with underworld corruption.

Nearly a year ago, still hounded by rumors that he was on the verge of resigning, Mr. Donovan said that "I paid such a high entrance fee, I'm gonna stay for the double feature," indicating his intention to further confound critics by remaining through a second Reagan term.

Just last week, Mr. Donovan waived immunity and testified for almost five hours before a Bronx grand jury, saying that the investigation of the subway project was a "witch hunt."

"I am angry, I am sick of this line of questions. I know you are. I trust the American people are," he said.

Mafia's No. 1 Enemy: Insider Turned Informer

Reuters

ROME — Tommaso Buscetta, whose revelations have landed more than 70 suspected gangsters in prison, is the most important leader of the Sicilian Mafia to turn informant for Italian investigators.

Mr. Buscetta, 56, has been a marked man for 20 years in the struggle between rival Mafia clans for control of the international drug trade. Now he has broken the traditional code of *omerta*, or silence, for which the Mafia punishment is death.

With both rival mobsters and the Italian police on his trail, Mr. Buscetta has spent much of the past two decades abroad, largely in the United States and Brazil. In July, he was extradited from Brazil to Italy.

In Brazil, Mr. Buscetta was seen as an ambassador of the Sicilian and New York Mafias. He retained control of his clan in Palermo but lost out in a brutal war that erupted four years ago between Mafia gangs in Sicily. When the fighting ended, about 200 people had been killed.

In four months between 1982 and 1983 at least 14 of his relatives, including two sons, were gunned down or disappeared.

Most commentators have seen revenge as a leading motive for Mr. Buscetta's decision to tell at least

part of what he knows. One of the 70 arrested by Italian police this weekend was Giuseppe Greco, one of the younger members of the gang most bitterly opposed by Mr. Buscetta's.

Mr. Buscetta has been quoted as denying he wanted revenge.

"There is no spirit of revenge in me," the Corriere della Sera quoted him as telling investigators. "I did it because they tore up the internal pacts, our rules."

Another reason may be that Mr. Buscetta had nothing to lose and a possibly lenient sentence to gain. With his Sicilian clan decimated, he could not hope to continue to rule his empire from a prison cell, as some Mafia leaders do.

The authorities were seeking Mr. Buscetta in 1963 and had drawn up a list of charges ranging from murder to extortion when he fled to the United States, where he was later to jump \$75,000 bail on illegal immigration charges.

In 1968 an Italian court sentenced him in absentia to 14 years imprisonment for conspiracy and kidnapping but acquitted him on more serious charges.

Mr. Buscetta was caught in Brazil in 1972 and extradited to Italy, where he was imprisoned. Transferred to house arrest in 1980, he acquired a false passport after only a few days and flew back to Brazil.

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HAPPY ENDING — Menachem Begin as he left a Jerusalem hospital Tuesday. The former prime minister, 71, who had his prostate gland removed Sept. 20, was said to have completely recovered. Next to him is his daughter Hassia; at right is a nurse.

First Woman Named to Swiss Cabinet

Reuters

BERN — The Swiss parliament chose a woman cabinet member for the first time, 13 years after women won the vote on the national level.

Elizabeth Kopp, 47, after being sworn in before the speaker, said: "This is a success not for me personally, but for all Swiss women in politics."

She was elected to the seven-member Federal Council, succeeding Justice Minister Rudolf Friedrich, who is retiring for health reasons.

The Federal Council will decide Wednesday whether she will take the same portfolio as Mr. Friedrich or move to another ministry.

The council has consistently soledly of men since it was set up 136 years ago.

Mrs. Kopp, who is mayor of the wealthy Zurich suburb of Zürich, won 124 of the 241 valid votes counted, well ahead of the 95 cast

for her nearest challenger, Bruno Humziker.

Male colleagues applauded and embraced her, and a Socialist deputy pressed a red rose into her hands.

Mrs. Kopp, Mr. Humziker and Mr. Friedrich belong to the conservative Radical Party. The Federal Council, unchanged in its political balance since 1959, consists of two Radicals, two Socialists, two Christian Democrats and one member of the People's Party.

Mrs. Kopp's campaign ran into trouble 10 days ago when rightist politicians circulated letters to members of parliament and the press attacking her because of her lawyer husband's business and private life.

The Federal Council will decide Wednesday whether she will take the same portfolio as Mr. Friedrich or move to another ministry.

The council has consistently soledly of men since it was set up 136 years ago.

Hans Kopp was suspended from practicing in court for six months in 1972 and managed a controversial investment company that folded two years ago after attracting speculative buying on the stock exchange.

He and his wife rejected allegations against him as baseless, and Mrs. Kopp said she believed the attack swing sympathy votes in her favor.

Last December parliament rejected a Socialist woman candidate, Lilian Uchtenhagen, to succeed the late Willi Ritschard as finance minister of the Federal Council. A male Socialist, Otto Stich, was voted into office.

Mrs. Kopp faced political opposition within her own party because of her strong stand for protecting the environment.

Some preferred Mr. Humziker, president of the Radical Party, who as a former high executive in nuclear energy was closer to the party's base of business and bankers.

One parliamentary deputy in 10 is now a woman, and parliament elected its first female speaker in 1981. The men of the mountain canton of Appenzel, however, still withhold the vote from women in local affairs.

Hanoi Urges International Conference On Cambodia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, for the first time Tuesday outlined Hanoi's proposal for an international conference on Cambodia, the Japan Broadcasting Corp. reported.

Mr. Thach said the Vietnamese government "wishes to participate" in a conference attended by the three Indochinese nations of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and by the Soviet Union, the United States, China, Britain, France, India, as well as the six countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines and Singapore.

The conference would be part of an effort to bring an end to the six-year-old war in Cambodia that started with the Vietnamese invasion in December 1978.

Mr. Thach did not elaborate when or where such a conference might take place, nor did he comment on how the Cambodian tripartite coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk would be treated in such a dialogue.

Earlier, Japanese officials said Mr. Thach told them that Vietnam was ready to negotiate with opponents of the Hanoi-backed government in Cambodia.

"We are ready to negotiate with the Sihanouk group and the Son Sann group, but not the Pol Pot group, and the Cambodian foreign minister has agreed to this," Mr. Thach was quoted as telling the chairman of the Socialist Party, Massati Ishibashi.

Vietnam removed the Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot, which is recognized by the United Nations. Since the invasion, Hanoi has maintained between 160,000 to 180,000 troops in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge is one of a coalition of three groups fighting the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime of Cambodia. The other two are followers of Prince Sihanouk and the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front headed by Son Sann.

Mr. Thach was to meet Wednesday with the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, to discuss the question, including a peace overture by Japan and Hanoi's response, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

The meeting will be the first between the foreign ministers of the two countries in six years.

■ **Sihanouk Attacked**

The Heng Samrin government has accused Prince Sihanouk of distorting reality in Cambodia in an address to the UN General Assembly last month, Agence France-Presse reported Tuesday from Hanoi.

Hanoi radio quoted the Cambodian news agency SPK as saying that Prince Sihanouk's words "have been dictated by Beijing and Washington."

In his recent address to the assembly, the prince said Cambodian resistance forces had scored successes recently against Vietnamese forces and its Cambodian allies.

SPK also stressed that Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn from Cambodia when "China stops its support of Pol Pot remnants against the Khmer revolution."

Air Marshal Asghar, who commanded the air force under the late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, had been sequestered for nearly five years without charges. The other two persons announced as freed Monday were senior members of Mr. Bhutto's outlawed Pakistan People's Party, Nasrullah Khan Babar and Aftab Sherpa.

WORLD BRIEFS

Greece to Provide AWACS Basing

ATHENS (AP) — Greek crews will begin flying U.S. AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft for NATO from a military airport in western Greece next year, a government spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said Greek Air Force personnel were already flying training missions on the Airborne Warning and Control Systems craft. "They take off from West Germany and overfly Greece, supplying information to five Greek radar stations," he said.

The decision to operate AWacs from Greece was made by the previous conservative government. But Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who has pledged to close U.S. military bases in Greece by 1990, decided to go ahead with the plan.

M'Bow Says He Will Refuse to Resign

STRASBOURG, France (UPI) — The director-general of UNESCO, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, said Tuesday he would refuse to resign even if the United States and other Western countries withdrew from the agency in a dispute over its management.

"Even if one, two or three countries pull out," the Senegalese director-general told the assembly of the 21-nation Council of Europe, "I will remain director general." He admitted that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization needed an overhaul in its management but denied the existence of "fraudulent practices or mismanagement."

The United States has said it will withdraw from the 161-nation agency at the end of the year unless it makes significant reforms. Britain and the Netherlands also have warned they will reconsider their membership. The council adopted a resolution calling on Washington to "re-examine" its "threat to withdraw" but said the U.S. stand "nevertheless brought UNESCO to outline and reassess some of its tasks."

Mubarak Sees Libya Threat to Aswan

CAIRO (NYT) — President Hosni Mubarak accused Libya on Tuesday of having plotted to attack Egypt's Aswan High Dam and the Suez Canal.

In an interview with Al Akbar, Egypt's second largest daily newspaper, Mr. Mubarak said after learning of the plots, he had sent a letter to the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi. The letter contained what he called an "unequivocal" warning: "Beware of playing fire." He said, "If the High Dam had been attacked, our dignity would have dictated a retaliatory strike 10 times as strong."

He said that Egypt had learned several months ago that Libya was planning an air attack on the Soviet-built dam. The information was later confirmed by a Libyan Air Force pilot who defected to Egypt in his military plane last summer. The pilot had admitted that he was being trained for a bombing strike on the dam, Mr. Mubarak asserted. He did not disclose how and when Egypt had learned of the planned attack on the strategic Suez Canal.

Syria Said to Identify Kidnappers

BEIRUT (UPI) — Syrian agents negotiating the release of Hussein Farash, a kidnapped Saudi Arabian diplomat, have identified the group holding him and also holding William Buckley, a U.S. diplomat, and Jeremy Levin, an American journalist, the pro-Syrian Beirut newspaper Al Sharq said Tuesday.

The newspaper did not name the group. Telephone calls earlier this year claimed responsibility for abducting the three men in the name of Islamic Jihad, which also has claimed the bombings of three American installations in Beirut in the past 18 months.

Al Sharq said the Saudi Arabian diplomat could be released soon, but reported no progress in efforts to free the two Americans. Mr. Farash was kidnapped in January. Mr. Buckley, first secretary of the political section of the U.S. Embassy, and Mr. Levin, a correspondent for the Cable News Network, were abducted in March.

B-1A Crash Blamed on Human Error

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (LAT) — An air force investigation has concluded that human error caused the Aug. 29 crash of a \$32.5-million B-1A bomber in the Mojave Desert and that the plane's copilot was killed because a bolt on the escape capsule malfunctioned.

Investigators announced Monday that the plane's center of gravity was thrown off when the crew failed to adjust a control knob to properly redistribute the plane's fuel load.

The fuel remained in the rear of the plane while the wings were swept forward in preparation for a low-speed, low-altitude testing maneuver, officials said. Although warning lights went on in the cockpit, the crew failed to act until it was too late to prevent the crash, the investigators said.

3 Pakistani Freed From House Arrest

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Asghar Khan, Pakistan's longest-held political prisoner, and two other major political figures have been released from house arrest, the military government announced Tuesday.

No reason was given for the releases late Monday, but they were seen as a sign of General Mohammad Zia ul-Haq's preparations for national elections, which he has promised will take place by March.

General A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, will head the Soviet delegation to ceremonies this weekend marking East Germany's 35th anniversary, sources in East Berlin said Tuesday.

Salvadoran troops killed at least five leftist guerrillas and captured 33 rebel supporters in a sweep in northern Chalatenango province, the Defense Ministry announced.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Misguided Trade Bill

In its haste to satisfy as many pressure groups as it can before election day, Congress is packaging a catchall foreign trade bill ridged with favors, mostly protectionist. House and Senate conferees could still restore its respectability. The law would radically alter rules against "dumping" foreign products in the United States at less than home market prices. And a misguided House amendment targets imports of goods produced from subsidized natural resources—for example, cement produced in Mexican factories that get a discount on Mexican oil. If other countries applied this standard to their imports from the United States, California artichokes might also be penalized: They are grown in soil irrigated by subsidized water projects.

There is some good in the legislation. It renews the government's system of preferences for imports from developing countries—although Congress may shorten the list of favored countries. It authorizes negotiations on a wholesale reduction of restrictions on trade in both directions with Canada and Israel. And it would give the government new authority to get tough with countries that will not lower barriers to U.S. companies that sell services such as insurance and technology.

What besides pre-election favoritism turned this package into a protectionist Christmas

tree? One factor is a growing feeling in the American business community that other countries are trading unfairly. There are no precise measurements, but America's market is more open to imports than many others. And there is no exact way of judging how foreign government subsidies affect relative trade advantages. Such issues need review; after all, the United States also subsidizes many products in different ways. But they do not justify more protectionism.

An important part of the blame for the protectionist ardor also goes to the Reagan administration. For the widening imbalance in U.S. trade—imports soaring and export sales stagnating—is a direct result of big budget deficits that push up interest rates, thereby strengthening the dollar and adding a premium to the prices of American goods. The best response to the trade imbalance is to bring down the deficit, not to limit trade.

The burden will be on Senate and House conferees to sort out the useful from the pernicious in their bills. If Congress sends the president a basically protectionist measure, then let him remember what he told the International Monetary Fund only last week: "We're not just fighting protectionism; we want to go forward to more open markets."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Reagan administration, to its great credit, now raises the possibility of a veto of the trade bill. The bill would change the law regarding dumping. "Dumping" means selling exports in America at less than the price in their home market, or less than their cost of production. But those costs and prices are not always easy to establish, especially in a Communist country. The bill says that for certain non-market economies (read: China) there will be a new and unconventional test of dumping: Any goods entering the United States from there will be defined as dumped—and will be penalized—if they are sold for less than the average price of similar products being imported from other countries. Not the lowest price, mind you, but the average. That would in effect close the American market to Chinese products. Here, as elsewhere, the bill seems to be an attack not so much on unfair trade but on the principle of trade itself.

To shut out Chinese goods would be more than a technical adjustment of the trade regu-

lations. It would be a political statement with large implications for U.S. foreign policy.

What about next year? The defenders of this bill make one argument that deserves careful attention. With the exchange rate of the dollar flying high, making U.S. goods fiercely expensive in comparison with all foreign competition, it is surprising that the legislation now going through Congress is not more protectionist. The subsidies that foreign governments give their exports are mostly pretty minor, measured against the gigantic subsidy provided by the overvalued dollar. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige foresees a U.S. merchandise trade deficit of \$130 billion this year and perhaps \$135 billion next year—immense figures, far beyond any previous experience. The high exchange rates are the result of high interest rates and big budget deficits. By its easy toleration of them, the administration is risking a future outburst of protectionism that will make this year's bill look tame.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Countdown in Nicaragua

The pace quickens in Nicaragua. The government is offering to sign a regional peace treaty. Some sort of negotiation goes on between the Sandinists and opposition leader Arturo Cruz over the terms on which he might take part in, and thereby legitimize, the Nov. 4 elections. In Washington, Congress juggles with the fate of President Reagan's program to run an armed Nicaraguan insurgency.

For several years Washington and Managua have been competing to demonstrate support for the Latin democracies' Contadora initiative for peace in Central America. The Sandinists' decision to embrace a treaty still in draft can be seen in that context. Washington should welcome Managua's opening, advising Contadora to complete the treaty and assuring the region that it will support the security and political arrangements of its collective choice. Otherwise the United States risks hardening a widespread impression that its priority is not peace but to do in the Sandinists.

Will the Sandinists allow the Nov. 4 elections to be worthy of the name? The regime's assurances of procedural fairness must be measured against the continued mob assaults on Arturo Cruz's meetings—a pattern that

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

We are torn on this one, having consistently opposed the U.S. role in the insurgency but seeing in the elections the single possible route to national reconciliation. Why do not the insurgents consider accepting a cease-fire right now to show they mean it?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Gromyko Yes, Honecker No

As Mr. Gromyko commuted between New York and Washington last week, Erich Honecker must have reflected ruefully on his own aborted visit to the West. What is permitted to Jove is not permitted to an ally. Together, the visit which Moscow ordered and the visit which Moscow stopped say something important about the future of central Europe.

Over the last year there has been a significant disparity between Soviet foreign policy pronouncements and those of East European states. Moscow has presented the deployment of new NATO missiles in Western Europe as an almost apocalyptic catastrophe, walked out of arms control talks and unilaterally declared

a nuclear winter in East-West relations. East Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw and even Sofia have preferred to talk of damage limitations after the NATO deployment, of the need for a continued political dialogue with the responsible forces in the West and of their desire for more Western trade and credits.

The humiliating public muddle in which Mr. Honecker was compelled to cancel his trip reflected the weakness, confusion and indecision of Soviet leaders. But Moscow is reassessing its control. East European leaders cannot expect permission to pursue better relations with Western Europe until Soviet leaders have sorted out their own relations with the Americans—and perhaps with each other.

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR OCT. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: China Opens Mongolia Line

PEKING — A notable illustration of Chinese capability in railway construction, and an incidental tribute to American education, has been furnished by the successful completion and opening of the Peking-Kalgan railway. This line, which connects Peking with the great trade routes of Mongolia, involved many difficult engineering problems, including a long tunnel under the great wall at Nankou Pass. It was built under the direction of Chinese engineers, who were educated in America. It is the first Chinese line to be constructed without foreign aid of any kind, and it is pronounced by all experts to be equal to the best anywhere. At the dedicatory exercise in Nankou [on Oct. 2], Hsu-Shih-Chang, the president of the Board of Communication, declared that the development of railways is the universal desire of the Chinese people.

1934: Studebaker Selling in Europe

PARIS — International business has been interrupted in recent years, but in the automotive trade the American Studebaker is enjoying the best export traffic in the past five years. This is the statement made [on Oct. 2] by R.A. Hutchinson, regional director for Europe of the Studebaker Company, as he arrived for the Automobile Show in Paris. "Sales of the Studebaker export group—Studebaker cars and trucks, Pierce-Arrow cars, White and Indiana trucks and buses—in less than eight months exceeded the total for every other entire year since 1929. Our business for the year to date is more than 50 percent larger than for all of 1933. Studebaker trucks continue to show the same rapid gain that has marked our business month by month since the introduction of the 1934 line early in the year," Mr. Hutchinson said.

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Gromyko's Long Term Has Little to Show

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — It takes deeply rose-tinted bifocals to find grounds for President Reagan's claim of foreign policy "gains" during his administration. But measure the world from the Soviet side, Moscow's scorecard has been terrible.

The Soviet and American political calendars are so different that it is hard to fix a period for comparison. Andrei Gromyko has been foreign minister for 27 years, but he has served three leaders while Mr. Reagan has lived in the White House. Taking the Reagan years as base, Soviet diplomacy has been a resounding failure. (Over the longer term it looks even worse.)

The war in Afghanistan drags on five years after what was intended as quick, decisive surgery. It is beginning to feel like Soviet families.

Lack of reaction during the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a serious setback for Moscow in the Middle East. A role has been regained at the cost of massive arms supplies to Syria, but it has not given Moscow added influence. The United States has lost ground, too, but not because of superior Soviet diplomacy, and Moscow cannot be said to its own advantage.

Moscow has been prudent in Iran, and that doubtless saved it trouble, but its prospects have not improved. Soviet arms are flowing to Iraq again, but Iraq tilts increasingly westward.

The Kremlin can take a glint of satisfaction from the advancing communization of Ethiopia; but the important Somalis base it built at Berbera is now at America's disposal. Mozambique and Angola, where it had high hopes, are dealing with South Africa and waffling on the brink of better

ties with America. Guinea slid out of the Soviet grasp. A pro-Communist coup in Gambia failed. Moscow has mishandled its chances in Africa.

Nudging Latin America offers encouragement to the Soviet Union. True, the wars in Central America preoccupy the United States, but there are no Communist successes. And Cuba remains a heavy economic drain. Fidel Castro keeps trying to flirt with Washington. One day there may be a deal behind Moscow's back.

Confrontation with China has been averted. Still, basic antagonism persists. Beijing is getting along fairly well with Washington, despite initial gestures by Mr. Reagan that appeared to provide a chance for drawing China back toward the Soviet side. Hong Kong can no longer be expected to provide an opportunity to do so.

Vietnam's continuing troubles in Cambodia block any chance of relaxation between Beijing and Hanoi. That is certainly not a minus, considering the importance of American-built Vietnamese bases now serving the Russians. But there have long been no gains. Decay of the troubled Phnom Penh regime might offer good pickings one day. Moscow cannot do much about it, though, except prepare and hope. Asia generally has been a draw, and puffed so long. Finding a way out without breaking down will not be easy.

The great Soviet arsenal has not brought commensurate political gains under Mr. Gromyko's long foreign policy stewardship. Moscow has bumbled into a dangerous impasse, even as Washington has been short on success.

The "normalized," as Czechoslovakia was after 1968; it is a running sore, hardly a loyal ally. All the Soviet allies but Romania shrank up to the Los Angeles Olympics and the planned visits to Bonn, but that amounted to little more than symbolic face-saving.

A lot of table-pounding kept the East Germans from showing off their growing involvement with West Germany. But they could not be made to use their harassment capacity to scare and cajole West Germany out of accepting American missiles. The East Germans are getting rather full of themselves.

Above all, the anti-Euromissile campaign was a disaster. There were plenty of chances to compromise, but Moscow's hard line only consolidated Western allies instead of wedging them away from America. A superpower's threats are supposed to be taken seriously. That is the point of all those Russian missiles. Something went terribly wrong.

Meanwhile, Western Communist parties are shrinking, as in France or Spain, or turning away from loyal support, as in Italy.

Soviet policy is stuck in concrete. Now it is Mr. Reagan who has seized the "peace initiative," not because it was quick but because Moscow huffed and puffed so long. Finding a way out without breaking down will not be easy.

The great Soviet arsenal has not brought commensurate political gains under Mr. Gromyko's long foreign policy stewardship. Moscow has bumbled into a dangerous impasse, even as Washington has been short on success.

The New York Times

A Satellite That Looks Westward

By Tom Wicker

This is the second of two articles.

NEW YORK — One of the strangest aspects of the division of Germany and Europe into Communist East and democratic West is that East Germany, one of the most repressive of the satellites, is blanketed by West German television.

It is hard to measure the impact, but West German officials recently interviewed in Bonn consider it significant. East Germans tuned into West German news programs are among the best informed people in any Communist country, something that must subtly influence government policy. Perhaps more important, East Germans get a clear view of the richer standard of material life in the West; that puts pressure on the regime to provide better living in the East—which is hard-pressed to do.

Viewer ratings are believed to be higher in East Germany than in the West. In one area that West German television did not at first reach, the East German regime had to arrange for the broadcasts to be seen, to combat the absenteeism caused by people visiting elsewhere to watch them.

This bizarre situation is one of many developments between the Germans to which Moscow, as an official in Bonn told me, is "allergic."

The East German Communist leader, was recently forced by Soviet pressures to cancel a visit to Bonn.

Mr. Honecker, contrary to much discussion elsewhere, was not going to Bonn to negotiate the reunification of Germany, or anything approaching it. To do that he would have had to negotiate his country out of communism and the Warsaw Pact, and himself out of a job; and even if he should entertain such strange ideas, the Russians keep 20 divisions in East Germany to counter them.

Nor, in the opinion of Bonn officials, did Moscow believe that Mr. Honecker had such catastrophic hidden purposes. There is no "Polish problem" in East Germany, and no "Romanian" disposition to follow a separate foreign policy. It is believed in Bonn that the Russians put the quixotic Honecker visit for reasons that suggest as much about the Soviet Union as about increased exchanges between the two Germanys.

Moscow is irritated, to begin with, that East Germany's interest in trade and other contacts with West Germany has continued after Bonn's decision to accept deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles—a decision bitterly opposed by the Russians. And that interest results in part from an economic situation that surely has Moscow worried.

The Soviet Union remains dependent upon grain imported from the West; lately its crude oil production has declined, so that it has had to cut back exports and raise the price to other Communist countries. For these and other economic reasons—the widening gap, for instance, between Soviet and Western technology—the Russians cannot meet the economic needs of their allies.

Thus, East Germany has good reason to trade with West Germany; the latter, for example, now ships parts of its own imported oil to East Germany. Intra-German trade is particularly important to the Berlin regime because it needs the imports, and can pay for them with exports rather than with hard currency—which of course is short that it requires each visiting West German to change at least 25 Deutsche marks a day.

So Moscow's prestige and influence in East Germany are declining at least marginally as the latter's economic dependence on the West rises.

Throughout Eastern Europe, in fact, the Russians have cause for worry—owing to economic needs they cannot fulfill, and to resentment at their deployment of short-range missiles to counter the new NATO missile forces. Not only are these SS-22 and SS-23's unwelcome reminders of war; they also require the stationing of more Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia, East Germany and elsewhere.

With the Soviet leadership in doubt and likely to change at any moment, moreover, Moscow could not allow the other East European countries to think it could not or would not stop Mr. Honecker's visit, particularly since the ideas of "pan-Germanism" and "reunification" lead to panic those countries. Officials in Bonn believe that, in putting off the visit, Moscow fed Eastern Europe's perception of it more than any actual consequences.

Not that the Russians do not have reason to fear continuing exchanges, however limited, between the two Germanys; at the least, a West German deputy suggested to me, those exchanges are bound to make the East German regime "more German," if not yet less Communist.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Besides Bourkina Faso

Besides Bourkina Faso and Brunei, there are on this Earth countries such as Australia and New Zealand that deserve a few times from time to time—and on something more essential than "I Killed in Sidney Gang Battle" (Sept. 3). You might even sell a few more papers.

R. MERER
Bellone Hill, Australia

Last Call to Absentees

It is still not too late to request an absentee ballot for the U.S. general election. Overseas Americans wishing to participate should immediately fill out the postcard application form obtainable at all U.S. consulates and send it to the appropriate office in the country of their last U.S. residence.

Note: The majority of states re-

quire that a separate form be submitted for each election. Therefore if a ballot was requested for the U.S. primaries, a second request for an absentee ballot should be made for the presidential election.

Ballots should be filled out and returned regardless of the date received. Separate forms will be required to count ballots after Nov. 6.

Mr. DEAN FERRIER,
Association of Americans
Resident Overseas
Paris

Correction

Due to a transmission error, a column by Joyce R. Starr ("A Nonpeace Israel Can Live With," Sept. 25) incorrectly described secret talks between King Hussein and Israeli leaders. It should have said there had been more than 500 hours of talk.

A Satellite That Looks Westward

By Tom Wicker

This is the second of two articles on Germany and Europe and its changing aspects of the democratic East and democratic West.

NEW YORK — One of the strongest aspects of the democratic East and democratic West is the influence of the satellite in West Germany's television.

Under Judge Kelly's ruling, school districts that have already spent money to remove asbestos would be able to use the class action to recover their costs from the asbestos companies. As other schools incur such expenses, they too will be able to seek compensation.

Living Like a King in Morocco

Wedding Lets Nation Forget Problems, Assert Tradition

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

FEZ, Morocco — It seemed a medieval scene in a fairy-tale kingdom. Princess Lalla Meriem, the daughter of King Hassan II, was marrying, and subjects from all around the kingdom came to pay tribute.

For five days in mid-September, the subjects joined in parties at the palace or danced in parades. They bore gifts of sugar and incense, of dates and henna cream, often carrying them in silver chests balanced on the backs of camels or mares' heads.

Squadrons of white-robed men marched in the cacophony of drums and long-horned piast the king, who sat under a green canopy before the palace gates. Queen Sofia of Spain and Riza Pahlavi, son of the former shah of Iran, were among the hundreds of guests from around the world.

In a time of economic distress of high unemployment and an \$11-billion foreign debt that the nation has had to refinance, the spectacle and splendor might have seemed out of place. But the ties to tradition remain strong in modern-day Morocco.

"We expect our kings to still live like kings," said a middle-aged engineer, and it was the rare Moroccan who complained. Although he

palace discreetly shielded the private parties from publicity, the public festivities were broadcast live on national television.

"It's not my ceremony, but a ceremony for all Moroccans," the king said in an interview.

Hassan, 55, once a playboy, today cultivates the image of a traditional Arab monarch, larger than life, and for good reason. It is a base of his legitimacy.

Moroccans appear to accept easily the mix of medieval and modern.

"There is no schizophrenia here," said Fatima Mernissi, a sociologist at Mohammed V University in Rabat.

People of all classes and ages switch daily between wearing hooded robes called *jellabas* and Western clothes, including skimpy bathing suits on the country's many beaches. Alcohol, too, is common.

Yet a bus driver stops in the burning sun in the middle of the Sahara to pray to Mecca, and most Moroccans go weekly to their local Turkish bath for an aromatic dousing.

It is a contrast from the modernization pains seen in much of the Muslim world, in which countries like Iran and Libya have radically rejected many Western ways as corrupt, while the elite in other countries, like Egypt and Algeria, have rejected their own Arab ways as threatening.

That change is particularly evident concerning women. A Moroc-



The New York Times
Moroccans taking gifts to the royal palace in Fez where the king's daughter was married.

U.S. Official Fears Rise In Air Traffic Hazards

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board says that inquiries into nine recent aircraft collision hazards had increased the agency's concern about potential saturation of the air traffic system.

One actual collision resulted in the crash of a small airliner.

The official, Patricia A. Goldsmith, told a Senate hearing Monday that if the only short-term solution was to re-impose flight restrictions, then the Federal Aviation Administration "must be prepared to bite this bullet."

Earlier, the administrator of the FAA, Vice Admiral Donald D. Engen, said at the hearing that Vice President George Bush's plane, Air Force Two, had been involved in such an incident Sunday. While it was never in danger, the agency chief said, the four-engine Boeing 707 came closer to small twin-propeller Cessnas ahead of it than the rules allowed.

Admiral Engen said the decision to ban separation of less than five miles horizontally or five miles vertically between aircraft was made by the Soviet Union and the United States.

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INSIGHTS

Uncle Sam Ranks 28th Among 100 Of the Principal Advertisers in U.S.

By Irvin Molotsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Can U.S. savings bonds and enlistments in the army be sold the same way as toothpaste and beer?

Apparently so, for the federal government is ranked 28th by the magazine Advertising Age on its annual list of the nation's 100 leading advertisers, just a whisker behind Chrysler at No. 27 and a fair amount ahead of No. 29, the RCA Corp.

Enough government officials were sufficiently persuaded last year to spend \$228,857,200 for advertising.

That is not much compared to the giants: No. 1, Procter & Gamble, at \$773,818,300; or No. 2, Sears, Roebuck, at \$732,500,000. But it is an account large enough to warm a lot of hearts on Madison Avenue.

It puts Uncle Sam's messages behind McDonald's hamburgers (No. 10) and Anheuser-Busch's beers (No. 20), but ahead of the Pillsbury Doughboy (No. 34), IBM's Charlie Chaplin reincarnation (No. 58) and most of the country's manufacturers of pills and potions, chocolate and chewing gum.

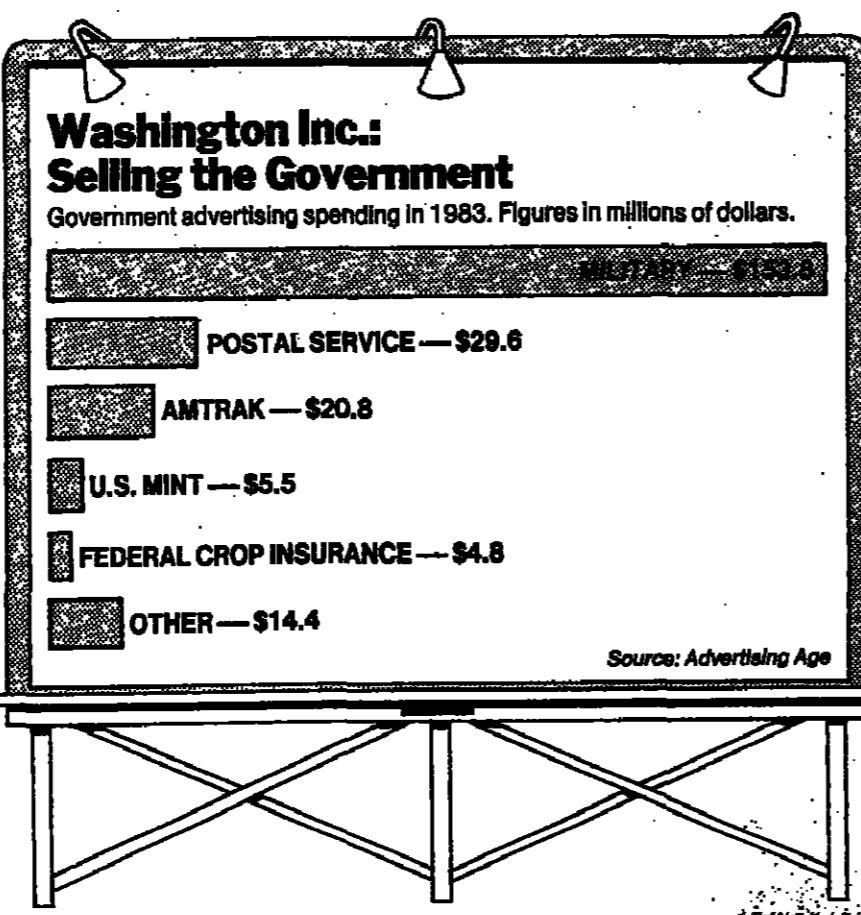
An agency that has increased its advertising substantially recently is the quasi-independent U.S. Postal Service. Its advertising grew from \$20 million in 1982 to \$29.6 million last year and, by the Advertising Age estimate, could reach \$38 million this year.

"There is no question that we had the increase," said James Van Loosen, a spokesman for the Postal Service. "It's because, if we are a monopoly, why advertise?"

THE answer, Mr. Van Loosen said, is that some Postal Service programs are profitable and become more profitable with more advertising, and one of these is philately. Stamp collecting has such a special charm to the Postal Service that one would suspect that the originator of it must have been a salesman — people buy stamps but do not put a burden on the mails by using them to send letters.

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Amtrak got 44 percent of its revenues from Congress last year, Mr. Jacobson said. Some of that went toward the \$20.8 million it spent for advertising, which Advertising Age calculated as a 21-percent increase from the previous year.

The vast majority of the ads were on television and radio and in newspapers and magazines," Mr. Jacobson said. "It was broad-based, generic advertising to make the passenger train alternative an option people would consider."

ADVERTISING has been closely identified with the military ever since the James Montgomery Flagg recruitment poster of World War I. This remains true today, with the Defense Department, at \$153.8 million last year, by far the largest advertising spender among government agencies.

In military and other advertising, the federal government usually pays both for the production of the advertisements and for their air time on radio and television or their space in newspapers and magazines and on billboards. But in many cases, the government pays for the production and the advertising media contribute the time and space for their display as a public service.

This was the case with advertisements encouraging recipients of pension checks and the like to deposit them directly into banks, which would save the Treasury Department money by reducing paperwork. These advertisements depicted elderly people avoiding being mugged at the first of the

month, and thus "played on people's fears," said William Rhatigan, Washington vice president of the Advertising Council, the nonprofit organization that coordinates the campaigns.

Another such advertisement that plays on people's fears is one for the Department of Transportation to discourage drunken driving. To the music of the Michael Jackson song, "Beat It," beer glasses are shown clinking together, followed by four high school students getting into a car. It ends with a picture of four skeletons in high school varsity jackets, said Mr. Rhatigan, who said he finds the advertisement extremely effective.

Other advertisements that get free space or air time include those for the Peace Corps, U.S. savings bonds and for preventing forest fires (Smoky the Bear has been around since 1942). They also include campaigns against drug abuse and for giving members of the National Guard and Reserve time off for both their summer service and a vacation.

The value of all the donated time and space for these advertisements, Mr. Rhatigan said, is \$419 million. If that free time and space were added to the \$228.8 million actually spent by the federal government, it would catapult Washington Inc. beyond Coca-Cola's soft drinks, beyond Nabisco's cookies, beyond even General Motors' car and into third place on the Advertising Age list.

But still behind Sears and Procter & Gamble.

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Emergent
to Death

DOONESBURY



ARTS / LEISURE

'Pump Boys' Is Lovable, Corny Singalong

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Pump Boys and Dinettes," which recently toured Britain as "Straight From the Heart" and has arrived at the Piccadilly under its original New York title, is the most immediately lovable show Broadway has sent us in a very long time. Essentially a

THE LONDON STAGE

country-and-western singalong with no discernible plot, it concerns four laid-back mechanics (the pump boys) and two waitresses (the dinettes) sharing a roadside garage and restaurant in the back of some American beyond.

As devotees of road pictures from the Hollywood past will already be aware, diners in the United States tend not to be people taking dinner but instead buildings of weird design, where food and gas tend to be equally available. Before the coming of look-alike hamburger chains it was possible to find there the kind of life once associated with a village post office in Britain, albeit a lot smaller.

The triumph of "Pump Boys and Dinettes" is to ally an extremely strong score, written by the show's American performers, to idle chat about boring summers, vacation dreams and huge neighborhood women who run car-crushing operations. It's a gossipy, vague, random celebration of the old country-and-western values and America's twin passions for big cars and plastic food. But I have never heard a more lyrical or musical tribute to sheet music. This is an evening of pure broadway musical fun, but one that has also traveled well across the Atlantic.

A strong local cast, led by Paul Jones and Kiki Dee, make this an evening of rare delight. Julian Littlewood's hymn to Dolly Parton is worth the price of admission.

This is a column that reviews plays rather than reviews of plays, but the violence of my daily newspaper colleagues' attacks on Bamber Gascoigne's "Big Brat" at the Old Vic, calls for comment.

To have written a mildly unfunny farce is not yet a criminal offense, and to suggest (as one of my brethren has) that Gascoigne will never again be able to hold up his head on television is actually funnier than anything in the play.

Sure, "Big in Brazil" is a disappointment: Like a lecture in comedy given by Freud, it manages to be

simultaneously about humor but not very funny. The trouble is both the setting and the people. We are a thousand miles up the Amazon, where a Yorkshire actress is masquerading as Mrs. Campbell in order to lure customers into a daft touring comedy, which she is pretending Georges Feydeau has written. Feydeau himself then appears, lovingly played by Rodney Bewes, and has happen to him all the lost-trousers disasters that Feydeau so often inflicted on his characters.

Gascoigne is a considerable expert on theater history, but he has broken the golden rule about ordinary people in extraordinary situations. We don't really care what happens to Prunella Scales as the false Mrs. Campbell nor to Timothy West doubling as her manager and local waiter-photographer, simply because they are farcical from the start, not as a result of what happens to them. Loose strings are left flying all over the stage, so we get is more like a dramatized program note on fare than farce itself.

The production is, however, ag-

ently directed by Mel Smith.

"Indies": An old Jamaican village

and religion, ignorance and education. But instead of weaving all that trouble into a moral drama, Rhone gives us a rustic farce about racial and class conflict, one so loved by the largely black audience at Stratford East that dialogue in the audience frequently becomes more audible than dialogue on stage.

Clearly a lot of home truths are being spelled out. The bawdy, knockabout farce also has a lot to say about social change: about the computers that have replaced the witch doctors and about their no more benign effect on a society where young girls "still don't know when to lock them legs" and a large family and a small fortune are still at the heart of all disputes.

Thus the stage is already set for

conflicts between mother and son,

poverty and wealth, superstition

at the heart of all disputes.

Among the riches of Beverly Hills, a little gem of a hotel.

The Beverly Pavilion is one of two small, fashionable Beverly Hills hotels that are run in the European style, under the direct supervision of the proprietor himself. And we offer our guests the ultimate Beverly Hills experience: free limo service to

BEVERLY PAVILION
A Max Barill Hotel
9360 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Telex No. 691 366.

Johnny Copeland: Taking Texas Blues to the World

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — They say Texas is a state of mind — wide, open and amenable. Texas blues has all of that, but it is also beautiful and not many people know about it yet. Rooted in the styles of fellow Texans T-Bone Walker and Gate-mouth Brown, Johnny Copeland has recently begun moving it out into the world.

"Anybody from Chicago can go anywhere and make some money because the Chicago people have done a wonderful job promoting their blues," Copeland's exuberance is, somehow, muted. "The audience thinks that if it's Chicago it must be authentic. Nobody ever went out and got us famous in Texas." He is easily opened up, though, and you've succeeded when he begins to laugh between and behind his words: "Why are they letting them call you Chicago blues?" I said to [Texas] Albert Collins. He said, "I never thought about it."

It is as if he acquired good humor more than inherited it, and it must have taken willpower to preserve it despite experiences that would have soured many others. Once he co-wrote a song with a friend who wrote for a popular singer. The friend brought it into the studio and much to his surprise the singer's producer decided to record it then and there. The producer gave him \$25 for 50 percent of the royalties. The record was a hit. The friend did not even mention Copeland.

Born in Hayneville, Louisiana, in 1937, Copeland got his first guitar at the age of 10, after his father died, and played it in the fields around Magnolia, Arkansas, where he and his mother had moved. When they moved again, to Houston, he met Joe Hughes and they formed the Dukes of Rhythm, which began to work along the Gulf Coast.

One night, after a job, he went to hear Johnny Ace, who killed himself later that night playing Russian roulette. The death moved Copeland profoundly and he quit the Dukes of Rhythm a few days later.

When Collins decided to leave the band he was looking to find another style. Copeland was hired to replace him on guitar. The piano player took over as leader. They worked one or two nights a week for peanuts. Copeland did not think the band had much of a future because the piano player, who had a day job, was not hungry enough. So when Frank Newsome — everybody called him Big Frank — offered him a weekend in West Texas for \$25 a night, more work than he had and more money than he was making, he took it. When they got out there none of the jobs materialized.

Feeling bad about that, Big Frank helped Copeland get hired by his brother's Houston club, Shady's Playhouse. Shady's management liked the way Copeland carried himself, and he was soon fronting the band. He was 18.

He crossed the state, went in and out of Shady's for a few years. He toured with Otis Redding and Eddie Floyd in the '60s, became a small name in soul music. Basically he was moving a lot, playing nowhere. He grew tired of playing other people's music, but when he played his own, Hughes, who had taught him the blues, would say: "You ain't playing it right."

"That's just the way I play it," he'd answer.

Looking for space to think, he took a job loading food on planes at Hobby airport. Some months later, having decided to do it his way come what may, he formed a band with five horns leaning heavily on jazz. His band was in demand, and all of this he had been writing songs, selling some of them, recording songs by others. A few had become local hits, but somehow he never ended up with anything after the final accounting.

That's the way it was down in Texas. Copeland went to Los Angeles in 1970 and cut a record with the Crusaders. It went very well.

Mason's Last Film Panned by Critics

The Associated Press

LONDON — Actor James Mason's last film before his death, a television production of Graham Greene's 1950 novel, "Dr. Fischer of Geneva," got panned by the London press Tuesday.

The \$1.35-million film, depicting the confrontation between the rich and callous Dr. Fischer, portrayed by Mason, and his poor son-in-law, was screened by the British Broadcasting Corp. Monday.

The Times called the novel more rewarding than the film. The Daily Telegraph said: "Doctor Fischer and its one-dimensional caricatures came out like a not very sophisticated child's fairy story."



Johnny Copeland: "On borrowed time since I was 18."

Quartet of Novelties Opens Paris Opera Season

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Paris opera season has begun with a flurry of novelties, four new productions in as many theaters in the last few days, chief among them Verdi's "Macbeth," which made an imposing first appearance at the Palais Garnier to open the Opera's season.

The production of the Verdi work continues Massimo Bogani's policy of basing the Opera's program on works that have some special significance in Parisian operatic history.

"Macbeth," although it had its world premiere in 1847 in Florence, holds its place in the repertory today almost exclusively in the Italian version of the 1865 revision that Verdi undertook for the Théâtre Lyrique in Paris.

Musically, opening night was notable for the splendid performance of Renato Bruson in the title role and for the impassioned and detailed musical direction of Georges Prêtre, who seems to be past his days as a favorite target of gallery critics. The Italian baritone's rich and expressive voice and dramatic poise held the attention on Macbeth. Shirley Verrett brought a powerful stage presence to bear as Lady Macbeth, but she met the role's damning vocal demands unevenly or in the case of the notorious final high note of the sleepwalking scene, not at all.

Yannick Nézet-Séguin's single set, an immense flight of stairs progressively crowded to the right as it rose by an ensemble of arches, walls and tormented statuary, and skillfully lit by Patrice Trotter, provided an atmospheric frame for Antoine Vitez's stripped-down, straightforward staging. Milko Sparvelj devised effective movements for the witches, but the added ballet is a 19th-century Paris tradition best honored in the breach.

The strong supporting cast included John Tomlinson as Banquo, a smooth-voiced Japanese tenor, Taro Ichihara, as Macduff and Robert Dumé as Malcolm.

Verdi's "Macbeth," Paris Opéra, Oct. 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13; Nov. 2, 7; Dec. 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 31; Offenbach's "La Péchale," Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, through Jan. 7.

The strong supporting cast included John Tomlinson as Banquo, a smooth-voiced Japanese tenor, Taro Ichihara, as Macduff and Robert Dumé as Malcolm.

Two light-hearted productions aimed in part at the year-end holiday trade are Emmanuel Chabrier's "L'Étoile" at the Opéra Comique

and Offenbach's "La Péchale," being given by the Théâtre Contemporain de l'Opéraette at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

Chabrier is one of the most appealing, and too-little played, figures in French musical history, with a gift for unforced musical humor and lyrical charm allied to a subtle harmonic originality. Although he had collaborated on two operettas with Paul Verlaine (he also was a friend of Manet, who did two portraits of the composer), the opéra bouffe "L'Étoile" was his first to have a professional production, in 1877 at the Bouffes-Parisiens; the former theater of Offenbach, whose star was then on the wane.

The libretto is engagingly silly — the monarch of a fantasy kingdom learns that his life expectancy depends on the continued good health of a young peddler marked for execution, and goes to great lengths to keep him alive and happy, including giving up his own fiancee. But all of this is a framework for hanging a series of arias, couplets and ensembles full of wit and some scenes deceptive emotional weight.

This co-production with the Lyon Opera makes a delightful case for a work that has spent more time on the shelf than on the stage. Jacques Rapp's brightly colored, airy set and mixture of costumes — from red fezzes to bananarepublic uniforms and tutus — makes light of geography, and the staging by Louis Ezio and Alain Maratrat, despite a tendency to have the actors running around in the audience, generally succeeds.

Chabrier's "L'Étoile," Opéra Comique, Oct. 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13; Nov. 2, 7; Dec. 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 31; Offenbach's "La Péchale," Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, through Jan. 7.

The cast was headed by Hélène Delavallée, in the title role, armed with a sumptuous mezzo-soprano and a promising comic sense (she also was one of the original Carmens in Peter Brook's pocket edition of Bizet's opera) and Christian Jean d'Alquio. Michel Leiris' choreography is appropriately zany, as were Michel Duksa's costumes and his half dozen cameo roles.

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Unfortunately, Offenbach does not benefit from the same light touch in Jérôme Savary's gag-laden production of "La Péchale." Savary,

ringmaster of the Grand Magic Circus, is as avuncular as ever, but too ham-fisted for the job at hand. "La Péchale" — very loosely based on Prosper Mérimée's tale that was the source for Jean Renoir's film "Le Carrosse d'Or" — has a strain of melancholy and emotional seriousness that sets it apart from the composer's wackier pieces, say, "Orphée aux Enfers" or "La Vie Parisienne," although it is hard to tell in the present case.

Here it is specially outfitted with a cancan, expertly supplied by Manuel Rosenthal, whose Offenbach credentials include the arrangement of the score for the baller "Gaité Parisienne," and to my knowledge no one else has been able to hold up his head on television is actually funnier than anything in the play.

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Egon Zehnder International S.A.

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'Pump Boys' Is Lovable, Corny Singalong

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Pump Boys and Dinettes," which recently toured Britain as "Straight From the Heart" and has arrived at the Piccadilly under its original New York title, is the most immediately lovable show Broadway has sent us in a very long time. Essentially a

country-and-western singalong with no discernible plot, it concerns four laid-back mechanics (the pump boys) and two waitresses (the dinettes) sharing a roadside garage and restaurant in the back of some American beyond.

As devotees of road pictures from the Hollywood past will already be aware, diners in

NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.		
ClevEl	4220	1514	1776	+15	-16	
Pctn	2222	4376	5516	+10	-10	
Dow	1717	5576	5516	+10	-10	
AT&T	1878	5176	5176	+10	-10	
AT&T	1878	5176	5176	+10	-10	
IBM	1878	5176	5176	+10	-10	
Motor	9705	2176	2176	+10	-10	
Motor	9705	2176	2176	+10	-10	
Exxon	8105	41	41	+10	-10	
Tandy	7705	2176	2176	+10	-10	
Mary	7705	2176	2176	+10	-10	
Exxon	8105	41	41	+10	-10	
Consew	8105	41	41	+10	-10	

Dow Jones Averages						
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.		
Indus	1799.32	1267.28	1186.40	+11.24	-12.26	
Trans	1799.32	1267.28	1186.40	+11.24	-12.26	
Util.	1799.32	1267.28	1186.40	+11.24	-12.26	
Comp.	472.47	473.74	467.47	+40.04	-31.04	

NYSE Index						
High	Low	Close	Chg.			
Composite	91.22	91.22	91.22	+0.00		
Industrials	110.97	109.97	109.97	-0.75		
Transport	122.25	121.25	121.25	-1.00		
Utilities	40.67	40.27	40.27	-0.40		
Finance	91.02	91.02	91.02	+0.00		

Tuesday's NYSE Closing						
Class	Chg.					
Advanced	144					
Declined	322					
Unchanged	324					
Total Issues	267					
New Highs	18					
New Lows	14					
Volume up	1,034,750					
Volume down	2,457,750					

Standard & Poor's Index						
High	Low	Close	Chg.			
Industrials	186.52	186.52	186.52	+1.12		
Trans.	172.27	172.27	172.27	+0.38		
Utilities	170.75	170.75	170.75	+0.10		
Finance	165.34	165.34	165.34	+0.00		
Consumer	165.34	165.34	165.34	+0.00		

AMEX Diaries						
Class	Chg.					
Advanced	144					
Declined	322					
Unchanged	324					
Total Issues	267					
New Highs	18					
New Lows	14					
Volume up	1,034,750					
Volume down	2,457,750					

NASDAQ Index						
Class	Chg.					
Advanced	240.10	-1.76	240.01	+24.81		
Declined	259.10	-2.00	259.00	+27.49		
Unchanged	241.34	-0.75	241.24	+29.25		
Total Issues	270					
New Highs	18					
New Lows	14					
Volume up	220.75					
Volume down	222.13	+1.24	222.03	+23.57		

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.		
TIE	4802	1116	1116	-11		
WorlD	2073	2074	2074	+1		
Davis	4209	2124	2124	+1		
Orbit	1197	1197	1197	+1		
Orbit	1197	1197	1197	+1		
NY Tms	911	2124	2124	+1		
Sociale	2124	2124	2124	+1		

NYSE Falls in Active Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — After drifting aimlessly most of the day, prices on the New York Stock Exchange slidded to a two-month low Tuesday in a late burst of institutional selling that produced fairly active trading.

Brokers said investors were reluctant to make any bids because they were uncertain about the course of interest rates and an economy that has slowed down recently.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 7.73 Monday, skidded 7.62 to 1,191.36, the lowest level since it finished at 1,166.08 on Aug. 2 when the summer rally began.

Peter DaPuzzo of Shearson Lehman/American Express said "several rally attempts fizzled and the selling began to feed on itself when the Dow Jones average fell below 1,197."

Many technical analysts believe the closely watched average will drop to anywhere from 1,120 to 1,180 before the market regroups for another move to new heights.

Declines led advances by about 9 to 5 among the 1,961 issues traded.

Volume totaled 89.4 million shares, up from 73.6 million traded Monday, the slowest session in a month.

Mr. DaPuzzo said, "several sell programs came into the market late in the day and that depressed prices further. The volume also picked up as prices began to fall and that indicates the line of least resistance is down for a while."

"The only game in town is the takeovers," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "This market feels like it should have been down about 30 points the past couple of days but it hasn't done it."

Allied Stores gained 1 1/4 to 51 1/4 amid speculation that someone might make a takeover bid.

Investors were disturbed that federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, rose to 11% percent from 11 1/4 percent Monday and U.S. Trust raised its broker-loan rate to 12 percent from 11 1/4 percent.

Federal funds have been nudged up by Treasury borrowing because Congress has not lifted the debt ceiling. The Treasury postponed last month's refunding program and the looming sale will be huge.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.40 to 212.77 and the price of an average share lost two cents. Declines topped advances 297-205 among the 747 issues traded. Volume totaled 5,040,000 shares, up from 4,320,000 Monday.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 18 following a block of 4 million shares sold by the company traded at 17 1/2.

Pacific Telesis was second, off 1/4 to 62 1/2 with a block of 1 million shares at 63 1/4 and 1.4 million shares at 62 1/2.

Walt Disney was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 58 with a block of 1.65 million shares traded at 60. Investor Ivan Boesky reportedly

sold.

AT&T was the fourth most active issue, unchanged at 193. IBM lost 1/4 to 121 1/2 in active trading. Teledyne plunged 6 1/4 to 284.

Digital Equipment, which lost 1/4 Monday on news it is abandoning the retail home computer business, gave up 1/4 to 91. Control Data lost 2 to 238 and Computervision 2 to 39.

Allied Stores gained 1 1/4 to 51 1/4 amid speculation that someone might make a takeover bid.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Stk. High Low Chg. Close

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Stk. High Low Chg. Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St

AMEX MOST ACTIVES	
Low	High
124	124
Low	High
124	124

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1984

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.S. Expatriates, Firms Bicker Over Tax Benefits

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Ever since the U.S. Congress decided Americans working overseas wouldn't have to pay U.S. tax on up to \$75,000 of their foreign-earned income—the upper limit is now \$80,000—there's been a tug-of-war between employer and employee about who should get the benefit.

Employers suspect companies of filling their pockets with surplus tax money not owed to local tax agencies. Part of the problem is that often there isn't anyone at the overseas corporate headquarters who understands the ins and outs of the company's tax plan. Companies, on the other hand, complain of the high costs of tax equalization and protection programs.

U.S. companies have different ways of dealing with taxation of overseas workers. For a company, the trade-off is a more expensive tax plan that gives the executive tax protection (paying foreign taxes in excess of those that would be charged in the United States) and includes investment income in calculating the hypothetical tax (what he would pay in the United States). The cheaper tax plan is full tax equalization that excludes investment income. And there are combinations in between.

"Although it is impossible to generalize, most companies do leave some tax equalization; it is 'fair' and it doesn't put an extra cost burden on the company," says Walter Meisenkothen, tax partner with Arthur Andersen in London.

The HE idea behind equalization is that an executive working overseas should pay the same tax as if he were working in the United States. Under a full equalization program, if the foreign tax is higher than the hypothetical U.S. tax, the company pays the difference. If the foreign tax is lower than the U.S. tax, the employee pays the difference. Often an executive doesn't have the option to do his own tax planning and has to accept the company's plan and pay the higher tax. The problem is not as acute in Europe as it is in the Middle East and parts of Asia because most European countries have higher tax rates than the United States. But in the Netherlands, Belgium and Britain, under certain tax plans, tax rates can be lower.

The protection philosophy acts more as an incentive to go abroad. In a lower-rate country, the employee only has to pay the lower foreign tax, and not the higher hypothetical U.S. tax.

A large proportion of U.S. executives working for U.S. multinationals in Europe have income from investments. A major area of dispute between the employer and the employee is whether the company should include such income in calculating the hypothetical tax withdrawn from the executive's paycheck.

Some executives that have to sell their houses to move abroad want the company to pick up the tab on the capital-gains tax if money is not reinvested. The problem goes away if investment income is included in calculations of hypothetical taxes.

There is an underlying corporate fear, however, that if investment income is included, executives could rush into tax shelters. Corporate tax plans that include investment income could cost the company money. "Difficulties generally arise when an individual gets into investments that are tax shelters. Who should get the benefit?" says John Andrews of Coopers & Lybrand in London.

But some accountants suggest that executive tax shelters need not cost more money for the company if included in the calculation of hypothetical tax. Traditionally, accounting firms have focused their tax-planning efforts on reducing local tax costs. Now some firms are looking for tax shelters back in the United States for expatriate executives. By reducing the hypothetical tax an employee has to pay, a tax shelter will have the immediate effect of increasing the executive's compensation. As a result, the company will have to pay more local tax on that higher income. But, under U.S. tax laws, if the company's expenditure on local employee taxes increases, so do the company's foreign tax credits, which in turn reduce the company's U.S. tax liability. "It is impossible to generalize, but if done properly it can save the individual money and cost the company virtually nothing," says Mr. Meisenkothen.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Oct. 2, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates of 4 P.M. EDT.

Country	Per	Dollars				Per	Country	Per	
		£	D.F.F.	H.L.	S.P.F.				
Amsterdam	2.427	4.255	112.64	34.725	1.012	5.355	134.50	137.35	Yen
Brussels	2.425	4.253	112.62	34.723	1.010	5.353	134.48	137.33	
Frankfurt	2.425	4.257	112.61	34.727	1.011	5.354	134.51	137.37	
London (D)	2.405	4.277	112.41	34.821	1.015	5.374	134.74	137.57	
Milan (Y)	2.407	4.285	112.43	34.823	1.016	5.376	134.76	137.59	
New York (D)	2.382	4.323	112.04	35.124	1.025	5.419	135.25	138.05	
Paris	2.385	4.325	112.05	35.125	1.026	5.421	135.26	138.06	
Tokyo	2.425	4.292	108.62	26.20	1.020	5.375	134.72	137.58	
Zurich	2.505	4.192	114.64	34.902	1.032	5.334	134.64	137.50	
1 ECU	0.725	1.572	2.232	6.555	1.050	2.519	45.364	1.042	182.75
1 SDR	0.87211	0.86357	0.8342	0.9024	1.4719	0.5151	2.504	0.5128	1.050

1 Sterling £1.777 Mid E

100 Canadian francs (D) Amounts needed to buy one pound (C) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (v) Units of 1,000 (v) Units of 10,000

N.C. not quoted; N.A. not available.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Oct. 2

Dollar	1-month	2-month	3-month	6-months	1 year	Short-term		French		ECU		SDR	
						Bank	Branch	Bank	Branch	Bank	Branch	Bank	Branch
11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%

Asian Dollar Rates Oct. 2

1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
11 1/2 - 11 1/2	11 1/2 - 11 1/2	11 1/2 - 11 1/2	11 1/2 - 11 1/2	11 1/2 - 11 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

Key Money Rates

United States Close Prev. Britain Close Prev.

Discount Rate	9	9	Bank Base Rate	10/2	10/2
Federal Funds	11	11 1/2	Call Money	10/2	10/2
Prime Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	1-day Treasury Bill	10 1/2	10 1/2
Commercial Paper	13 1/2	13 1/2	3-month Interbank	10 1/2	10 1/2
Corporate Bonds, 30-179 days	10 1/2	10 1/2			
2-month Treasury Bills	10 22	10 20			
6-month Treasury Bills	10 20	10 18			
CDS 30-99 days	10 70	10 50	Discount Rate	6 3/10	6 5/10
CDS 40-99 days	10 80	10 70	Call Money	6 3/10	6 5/10
West Germany			60-day Interbank	6 5/10	6 5/10

Interest Rate

Overnight 5.50

One Month 5.50

3-month Interbank 5.50

4-month Interbank 5.50

Frances

Interest Rate

Overnight 11 1/2

One Month 11 1/2

3-month Interbank 11 1/2

4-month Interbank 11 1/2

Gold Prices

Hong Kong 344.85

Luxembourg 245.00

London 344.85

New York 347.20

Official Ratings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, assuming close prices for Hong Kong and Zurich. All prices in U.S. per ounce.

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lovells Bank.

UAE Says It May Cut Oil Prices

Competition For Sales Cited

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — The petroleum minister of the United Arab Emirates says Abu Dhabi may act on its own to reduce oil prices to cope with intense competition for oil sales in a period of sluggish demand.

The warning was believed to be the first public statement about the possibility of price cut from a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries since OPEC lowered official prices in March 1983.

Maria said at Oteiba, the minister, said "it is like to state very clearly that Abu Dhabi will deal with its problem alone and in a manner compatible with its interests, with the minimum violation of OPEC rules."

Mr. Oteiba also is chairman of an OPEC committee that keeps track

JPI just 1/2

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Hewlett Puts Emphasis On MarketingBy Brenda Haggerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Hewlett-Packard Co. is bringing its new emphasis on marketing to Europe.

The maker of electronic instruments and computers, based in Palo Alto, California, has created two new marketing posts in Europe, based at its European headquarters in Geneva. Franz Nawratil has been named director of marketing and sales, Europe. Reporting to Mr. Nawratil will be Peter Kohl, who has been appointed to European marketing manager.

Mr. Nawratil was general manager of the company's data-system

division in Cupertino, California. Mr. Kohl was instrumentation marketing manager for Europe.

The company also named Alfredo Zingale director of corporate development in Europe, another new post. He was director of administrative services.

Hewlett-Packard "has discovered marketing," a spokeswoman for the company in Geneva said.

The company "recently recognized the marketing function as very important, whereas before we were product oriented," she said. The European appointments are part of a major reorganization Hewlett-Packard announced in July. The reorganization is designed to bring the company's product groups under sectors that are focused on markets rather than products lines.

Master Systems International has named Bernard Fisher vice president for Northern Europe, responsible for Britain, Scandinavia and the Netherlands. The post was

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

2 October 1984

The following price quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of those funds which are quoted privately. The following parenthesized symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied by funds:

(d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) bi-monthly; (r) quarterly; (i) irregularly.

(n) not available; (p) not published; (c) not current; (e) not exact.

(f) not available; (g) not current; (h) not exact; (j) not current; (k) not current.

(l) not available; (m) not current; (n) not current; (o) not current; (p) not current.

(q) not available; (r) not current; (s) not current; (t) not current; (u) not current.

(v) not available; (w) not current; (x) not current; (y) not current; (z) not current.

(aa) not available; (bb) not current; (cc) not current; (dd) not current; (ee) not current.

(ff) not available; (gg) not current; (hh) not current; (ii) not current; (jj) not current.

(kk) not available; (ll) not current; (mm) not current; (nn) not current; (oo) not current.

(pp) not available; (qq) not current; (rr) not current; (ss) not current; (tt) not current.

(uu) not available; (vv) not current; (ww) not current; (xx) not current; (yy) not current.

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A pain, thin elderly woman, sat in her apartment in Brooklyn. She was alone and looking ahead to the world. She was alone. Kate Quantum sat in her kind, smiling, shaggy, ginger ale. She turned to the grandfather clock she had heard as a child in the kitchen of the house he had built. Time was passing as agreed upon in the spring.

She looked forward to the future, perhaps it was so powerful, beyond our expectations. In the face of all the love and care we have given her, we are happy just to have her alive. When winter comes to work, we will be there for her.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of the New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
The Sunday Times
The Sunday Magazine
The Sunday Book Review
The Sunday Sports

FICTION

THE EIGHTH PRINT by Irvin S. Cobb
LAST ANGELS by John Le Carré
THE HOUSE OF THE CLUB by John le Carré
THE GOLDS' TWENTIETH DANCE by John le Carré
THE MIRACLE by Peter A. Brimley
THE BATTLE STATION by David Meltzer
THE ADVENTURE OF THE PIRATE by John le Carré
FOOT OF HONOR by John le Carré
SIXTEEN WINGS, SANCTUARY by John le Carré
THE CIRCLE by John le Carré
NONFICTION

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THE IS OF MY MIND by Andrew A. Klavan
THE KILLERS by Agatha Christie
THE BRITISH ARMY IN TURKEY by Peter Clegg and Paul Laffan
THE RAIL by John le Carré
THE ADVENTURE OF THE PIRATE by John le Carré
THE MIRACLE by John le Carré
THE BATTLE STATION by David Meltzer
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NONFICTION

GUIDE TO CLASSICS ELASTIC

Soccer's Man in Black

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When I was a child, any man who dressed invariably in black was either a bogeyman or an undertaker.

Since Lev Yashin was also a known officer of the KGB, was reported to have telescopic arms and an immense weight of punch, you can envisage how Yashin was likely to scare the pants off an infant's hide.

It is therefore testimony to Yashin's humanity, his sporting personality, that he so completely demolished my childish misconceptions that news of his having a leg amputated sent a tremor of personal loss through me.

For most of my boyhood, Yashin was my father's goalkeeper hero. And since my father had died at a

the high jump, put the shot, threw the discus, took fencing lessons," he once said, shrugging his coat-hanger shoulders. And when he did not excel in those, his father would say: "Willpower, my son, willpower."

"So I had a go at boxing, divine-wrestling, skating, I tried basketball, played ice hockey, water polo — and of course football. I spent winters on skis and skates, and in the summer I was playing basketball and football.

"But in the summer of 1943, just before my 14th birthday, I went to work as an apprentice fitter in the aircraft factory and I had to forget about football."

Today's supposed screening processes, said to detect Soviet-bloc sporting prowess almost from the cradle, would probably have mapped out things differently. Assuming a drop of blood from the earlobe can predict such a talent as the world's No. 1 goalie, they would never have taunted the Eiffel Tower back then.

As it was, the factory soccer team discovered him by accident. "I started as a left winger, dreaming about scoring goals," he has recalled, "but they put me back and back until I finished as goalkeeper." From there, he modestly added, his story was the story of Soviet soccer.

Having completed a year's military service in 1948 and won a medal with the Moscow Dynamo youth hockey team, he became pupil and then successor of Alexei (Tiger) Khomich, the celebrated soccer goalkeeper.

Dynamo being the KGB team,

Yashin's declared 200 roubles per month was ostensibly the wage of a Soviet internal security police sergeant.

His job in fact entailed full-time

winning of national championships, plus travels to two Olympics and three World Cups.

"Foreign travel," he observed, "was fun for a while — you see the sights, you live in good hotels — but it gets pretty boring. Hotel, airport, stadium, the match, and back to training."

He returned humbly to Moscow, to a modest two-room flat, to his wife and two daughters, to friends who included actors and writers.

Dynamo's manager, Konstantin Bestov, had married an actress of Moscow's arts theater, and dressing-room talk was about the latest production of Ibsen or Shaw as much as soccer banner.

The Red Banner of Labor (1957)

and Order of Lenin (1960) expressed state approval of the dignity with which Yashin conducted his rise, and he became an honored master of sport during a "retirement" in the service of the Soviet soccer federation.

The poll, now 28 years old, honored Yashin in 1963.

He was by then known to the English as the black panther, to Brazilians as the black spider. No disrespect to feline fanciers, but the latter epithet probably more aptly captured Yashin's extraordinary mobility, reactions and reach.

Looking back, he must have been the Kremlin's first approved sporting hero. And abroad he was one of two contemporary Russians whom schoolboys knew anything about, the other being Nikita Khrushchev.

Like old Nikki, Yashin rose from ordinary stock. His mother and father both worked in the aircraft factory at Tushino outside Moscow and at school their gawky offspring was unmercifully teased about resembling the Eiffel Tower by kids who knew he could seldom coordinate his gangling limbs to chase and smite them.

The day he started school he was a head taller than the rest. He craved a sporting outlet. "I ran, did

right.

And if Lev Yashin suspects there is someone out here who cares about a real gentleman of sport, someone who thinks a system that produced him cannot be all bad, he is right.

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OBSERVER

Main Street, R.I.P.

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Main Street is dead. Dead as the Bijou Theater with double-feature programs that changed three times a week. Dead as the dry-goods store that used to sit at the intersection of Washington Avenue. Dead as the trolley car that used to clang down the middle from the First National Bank all the way out to the Bosky Dale Amusement Park. Dead as Sinclair Lewis. Dead, dead, dead.

I must have been aware of its death for years, but I had never acknowledged it; had never said right out loud: "Main Street is dead. It died years ago. Main Street has been dead for years, and it's never coming back."

I think you know why I never said that. It was the same reason so many of you have never said it. I suspect it was because — well, what was America without Main Street? It was a place that mind and soul did not want to be forced to come to grips with.

Without Main Street, it was hard to distill America into a handful of simple truths. Main Street was where the Fourth of July parade was held, where you got the mortgage for your first house and bought the presents for your child's first Christmas; but, more than that, it was the center of things.

It was the product of an age when the country had a center that held.

No wonder I had never consciously conceded that Main Street was dead. What made me speak the truth aloud was a television show on which some professional right-wingers were grousing about President Reagan's being a dangerous liberal.

This kind of malarkey affects us like chloroform, and I was near deep slumber when one of these philosophers said, "Reagan has turned his back on Main Street and sold it to Wall Street."

If I hadn't been weakened by sleep, I might have let this pass as meaningless political blather; instead, I spoke aloud:

"Main Street is dead, you idiot!"

And came wide awake, feeling terrible, because I had finally uttered the dreadful truth.

It left me in a sour mood toward professional right-wingers. But for

their imbecilic metaphors, I might have got through the rest of my life without coming to grips with the debilitating truth.

Well, it's useless spending good anger on politicians; it just encourages them. Instead, I fell to speculating on American geography and wondering which part of the landscape can best be said to shelter today's right-wing constituency.

Which piece of American geography has President Reagan betrayed by selling out to Wall Street? The shopping mall seems the logical answer. While Main Street spent all those years dying, the shopping mall was slowly replacing it as the home of commercial activities Main Street once housed.

Still, most of the best Main Street activities do not occur in the shopping mall. It doesn't countenance the Fourth of July parade, for instance, since the shopping mall is for parking cars and parades make a mess of the parking lot.

More importantly, the shopping mall is not at the center of anything. It is situated at the edge of something, probably a black hole that was once a city centered on Main Street. And it is at the foot of a superhighway access ramp, along which no trolley cars clang off toward the Bosky Dale Amusement Park, for the sufficient reason that the Bosky Dale Amusement Park lies under the very shopping-mall asphalt to which the access ramp delivers cars without seemingly changing.

Can shopping-mall people be devoted to the good-old-time conservatism that fetched the show off of long-dead Main Street? Not likely.

On the shopping mall, people know they are standing not at the center, but vaguely off toward the edge of a center that has failed to hold. Not knowing where they stand or what the score is, shopping-mall people must have a hard time staying calm and conservative.

People who do not know where they stand or what the score is tend to be twitchy, suspicious, accident-prone and suckers for confidence men, rather than cool, level-headed conservatives. I doubt President Reagan, or anybody with good sense, would dare turn his back on people like that.

New York Times Service

Carol Burnett: A TV Child of the Movies

By Charles Champlin
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In the days of her youth, Carol Burnett saw eight movies — four double-features — a week on Hollywood Boulevard in the company of her beloved grandmother, who was raising her.

They went early, before the prices changed at 1 o'clock. Carol was tall for her age, and her grandmother would place a shortening hand on Carol's head, so there would be no questions asked about getting in on a child's ticket.

"We'd see a double-feature once and then leave — unless there was a James Stewart film, in which case my grandmother would leave and I'd stay and watch it again as many more times as it showed," Burnett said.

"I must have been 8, 9, 10, in there somewhere. But the funny thing was that I knew that I would know him someday. It wasn't a wish, wasn't a dream, not a fantasy. I just knew I'd meet him, and not as a performer. Performing wasn't in my dreams yet."

As these things will happen, she did meet Stewart in 1958. She had come from New York to be on the "Dinah Shore Summer Show," had an interview with Mervyn Leroy at Warner's and asked to be introduced to Stewart, who was filming "The FBI Story."

Reality imitated a Carol Burnett: Four double features a week in childhood.

Although she came to fame in television, after beginnings on stage in New York, Carol Burnett is a child of the movies — the fan became a star.

"I used to say I was born during a reissue of 'Rasputin,'" she said. Her father managed a second-run movie house in San Antonio, Texas, where she was born.

"Managed it for 10 minutes," she said. "He did a lot of things for a little while. He was a wonderful, sweet, crippled man. Nobody didn't love Judy, but he was an alcoholic who never beat it. When I was a tiny child I used to get dumped in the theater. My mother was trying to get her own life together."

For the benefit of her own three daughters, Burnett is putting her memories of these matters and more onto long yellow legal pads and then into the typewriter.

"Mostly," she said, "it's to tell the girls about these two extraordinary women, Nanny and my mother, so they'll know more about where I'm coming from, as they say, and therefore where they're coming from — what made them the hairpins they are."

She and her parents made one quick exploratory visit to Hollywood, she vaguely remembers, then went back to San Antonio. Her mother returned alone, and later Carol and her grandmother settled in the tiny apartment in the same building. It was 1941, she was 8, and they were on welfare. One of her current research efforts is to discover how much, or how little, the payments were.

When she went to work as a teen-ager, it was as an usher, at Warner's Hollywood Theater — uniform, brass buttons, epaulets, military discipline, salutes,



Andrew Lerner/Los Angeles Times

square turns and 65 cents an hour.

She seated Debbie Reynolds at one premier, and she seated Rock Hudson at another. They later co-starred on stage in "I Do, I Do." He had no recollection of their confrontation at the premiere, which is surprising, she said, becoming the comedienne again for a moment, because it was her thought that he had thrown her arms around him and declared undying love.

She saw "Strangers on a Train" 57 times from Aisle 2, and when Robert Walker died, she was so upset she was unable to go to school.

She lost her epaulets and her job when she tried to persuade a couple to wait five minutes until "Double Indemnity" was over so they could see it from the beginning.

"They just wanted to get in the dark and neck, as I should have realized," Burnett said. "They made a fuss, and the little martinet who ran the ushers came over and fired me on the spot."

World War II, she said, "was to me what John Wayne and the other guys say it was. My girlfriends and I were sometimes Patriotic. LaVerne and Maxine [Andrews] singing 'Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy' for the troops, and sometimes we were Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard and Veronica Lake in 'So Proudly We Hail!'"

By the time she reached the University of California, Los Angeles, it was clear that her future lay in performing, and she went off to New York to find her career. Her father and mother died too soon to know just how big that career would turn out to be, but Nanny lived into her early 80s and her granddaughter had the pleasure of bringing her to New York to see the "Garry Moore Show" and the early musicals, where her name began.

Now divorced from her husband, Joe Hamilton, Carol Burnett has found an apartment in New York and will divide her time between Manhattan and Los Angeles and a home in Hawaii.

After 11 years of a television series, Burnett will settle for the easier alternating of specials, films and an occasional caper stage.

PEOPLE

Turnabout for Composer

Philip Glass, the American composer whose international reputation is based on plotless operas in exotic languages, is going to try his hand at a plotted opera in English. "I don't think you can call my work avant-garde anymore," said Glass, whose next recent opera, "Akhnaten," the final part of a trilogy about non-violent pacificities, will be given at the Houston Grand Opera Oct. 12, and its New York debut at the City Opera Nov. 4. Glass is devoting his fifth opera to Boris Leskin's "The Making of a Representative for Planet 8," about a planet that is freezing to death. The Netherlands Opera Foundation has commissioned the work . . . Lyricist Tim Rice announced Monday he will team up with two members of the Swedish rock group Abba on a new musical called "Chess." The 39-year-old songwriter termed the musical "a romantic, political, and sporting East-West confrontation" which should open on London's West End in about a year. Co-written by Abba's Benny Andersson and Bjorn Ulvaeus, "Chess" will appear first as a record album, as did "Evita" and "Jesus Christ Superstar." Rice's lucrative collaborations with composer Andrew Lloyd Webber, since parting with Lloyd Webber, Rice wrote "Blondel," which closed last month in London after a year's run at a loss of £400,000 (£500,000). Rice was philosophical about its lack of success. "I am always under pressure for something new," he said, defending his participation in "Blondel" as "the best lyrics I have ever written." "Chess" will star Elaine Paige, the singer-actress who created the part of Eva Peron in "Evita." The album of "Chess" will be released Oct. 29. The show will play a five-city European tour before opening in London next fall.

Jack Nethercutt sold his 1936 Duesenberg in 1961 for \$5,000. He just bought it back for \$800,000. Nethercutt, 70, said he sold the car to the late casino magnate Bill Harrah for \$3,000 to raise money to start a cosmetic company that made him wealthy. Nethercutt said he was happy to pay \$800,000 to get the coupe back Sunday. He spent a total of \$2 million in buying 19 cars at a weekend auction at Harrah's Auto Collection in Sparks, Nevada. A total of 335 cars were auctioned off to raise money to support the remainder of the famous auto collection.

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Just as Ann Miller had settled into her Hilton Hotel suite in Indianapolis for the Hoosier run of her Broadway hit, "Sugar Babies," she received a call from Washington, D.C., asking her to vacate the place. The reason — Vice President George Bush was scheduled to sweep into town, with lodging on the floor above, and the Secret Service wanted Miller's quarters as a security measure. Miller, who taps a patriotic "Stars and Stripes" finale

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